

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 15. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington Ky. on the 30th day of March, 1813; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen Catharine
Armstrong William
Alles William
Abbernathy Blackstone
Aimes Benjamin
Armstrong Thomas
Adams Mary
Allen James
Bell William C.
Bell Cuthbert
Bullock Edmund
Bradley L.
Brownston Jacob
Barber Andrew
Biest Judy
Brotherton David
Birch Mary
Bradshaw Lt. James
Barr Thomas
Berry Benjamin
Boone Samuel
Boyce John
Birch George S.
Boyer John G.
Bishop Robert H.
Baker David
Baker Allen
Bryant Joseph
Beach Capt. William
Batiard Howard
Rumberger Caty
Bradley Susan R.
Browning Capt. James
Bostian John Beard
Blew Valley

Cornelius Abner
Crow Beddy
Coleman Thomas
Creak Rev. Jacob
Chinn John
Cole Leroy
Cavens John
Clay Henry C.
Crosthwit Perry
Crabtree Isaac
Carlile Daniel
Christian Sally W.
Craig James
Cassell Abraham
Gumbaugh John
Camp Robert
Catlin William
Carns Samuel
Clark John
Causey Curie
Cotton William
Conquest James
Davis John W.
Downing Margaret
Downing Susan
Downing Francis
Dennis Robert
Dishman William
Dickinson Elizabeth
Davis James
Elder Matthew
Elliot William
Frary Polly
Faris Matthew L.
Francis Thomas
Forbush George
Feele Rosanna
Griffith Seth N.
Gaines Polly
Gildner Bernhard
Goun Henry
Graves James
Grumes Elijah
Gant Little
Garnet Thomas
Goodnough Isiah
Gorn Henry
Garna Mr.
Gatewood Ann

Hendly John
Hays and Jones
Hunt John
Humphrey Wm.
Hays Andrew
Hardesty David
Hicks John
Howard Geo. & co.
Hubbard Simon M.
Hamilton Robert
Huntingdon Mr.
Henry John
Humphrey Mr. A.
Hickman Joel
Hall Thomas
Hardy Alex.
Ingle John
Jones William S.
Keene Dr. Billings
Kestler Elizabeth
King William
Kertley Francis
Kiley Henry
Kauffman David
Kizer Jacob

Kandrum James
King Bennett
Keric Rev. John
King George
Kizer John
Kennedy Thomas
Kennedy John
Lawnson David E.
Lex April 13, 1813.

Loydon Capt.
Lewis Samuel
Lipscomb Spotswood
Logan John
Lewis Warner W.
M'Feters Margaret
Merry Capt. P.
M'Clure Andrew
M'Clure Posey
Mary Leonard
Monfort David
M'All Thomas
M'Dowell Lucy
May Catharine
M'Cracken John
M'Mullin Robert
Miller William
M'Pheters William
Miller John
M'Donald John
Massie Susan
M'Cormack George W.
M'Crosby Alexander
M'Murray Prudence
Monroe Jane Lucy
Mouel Benjamin
Mitchell William
Nocin George
North Abraham
Obrine Mary
Oldham Eliza W.
Picket George W.
Philips Samuel
Parmer James
Paxton Andrew
Payne Elizabeth R.
Park John
Peak Morgan
Patterson Francis
Penny Henry
Patterson Arthur
Patterson William
Page Harriet
Prather Walter
Ross Ely
Robb Joseph
Ramsey Thomas
Richey Samuel
Rogers Coleman
Rodes Clifton
Reed Andrew sen.
Rosse Augustavus
Richardson John
Romous Jscac
Sampson James
Safford David B.
Shankling Robert
Scott Old Mrs.
Smith Joseph
Sullivan Peter
Simpson John S.
Sayre David
Stoy Daniel
Shock John
Scissino William
Stevenson George
Stricklane Stephen
Shaw Delia
Sale Joanna
Sheton Aney
Shields Patrick
Sallee Peter
Smith Thomas
Stephen John
Strother Danl. F.
Steele Samuel
Sidebottom Joseph
Steele Mary
Stuart Alexander
Taylor Eliza
Tilton Robert
Thomas Michael
Tutt Benjamin
Thurston Charles M.
Thompson Ebenezer
Taylor James
Tompkins William
Terrence David
Thompson Charles
Talbert Jonathan
Taitt Patrick
Upson Stephen
Vance James
Whitington Charles
Wilkinson Samuel
Wright Harrett
Whitmore Frederick
Walkley Stephen
Ward Stephen
Williams John
Wilson Abraham
Woodward Joseph C.
Winn Nathaniel
Wright Jefferson
Williams Daniel J.
West John
Wood Gideon
Walker George
Williams Maria C.
Watkins Nathaniel
Wodruff Aaron
Watson Samuel E.
Winans Nicholas
Will-on Janes
Welch Jane
Walker James
Young Living
Young Lawrens
Yates James G.
JOHN JORDAN, Jun. P. M.
Lex April 13, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 33 feet by 22, and a LOT OF GROUND on Upper street, opposite S. Long's carpenter shop, and near Mr. Hunt's factory.—Application to be made to

KENNEDY & BRAND.

April 6, 1813.

14-3^t

I & J

Jimeson William

K

King Bennett

Keric Rev. John

King George

Kizer John

Kennedy Thomas

Kennedy John

L

Lawson David E.

LEXON, BENJ. SMITH.

April 6, 1813.

14-3^t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against receiving any one of the three notes given by me to William Parrar. They are all dated in February last. One is of Four hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable in two years after date; another of Three hundred and seventy-five, payable in twelve months after date; the third is of Two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in four months after date; as I am determined not to pay them until he has fully complied with his engagement.

BENJ. SMITH.

April 6, 1813.

14-3^t

TAKEN UP by Job Young, on the waters of Clear creek, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old; no brand or mark perceptible, blind in both eyes, four white feet, blaze face, about fourteen hands high—appraised to Fifteen dollars, this 20th day of July, 1812.

JAMES DUNN.

April 6, 1813.

14-3^t

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths and Brass Founders.

I & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand, opposite the Branch Bank, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE, AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Gold & Silver Ware.

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c. OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO,

AN ELIGANT ASSORTMENT OF Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lace, Fringe & Tassels,

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Antirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assort-

ment of

SADDLERY, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

One or two APPRENTICES wanted to learn the Silver Plating business.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

April 6, 1813.

14-3^t

Barren Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, Sect.

MARCH TERM, 1813.

William Wilkerson, comp't.

In Chancery

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

TUS DAY came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter her appearance hereina according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court by disinterested affidavits that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A Copy.) Attest,

14 RICHARD GARNETT, c. b. c. e.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, January Term, 1813.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,

In Chancery.

FRANCIS WEST, &c. defendants.

TUS DAY came the complainants, by their

counsel, and the defendants John Lapise,

Henry Nixon and Samuel Mifflin, having failed

to enter their appearance herein according to

law and the rules of this court, and it appear-

ing that the said defendants are not inhabitants

of this commonwealth; It is ordered that unless

they appear here on or before the first day

of the next June term of this court, and an-

swer the said complainants' bill, the same will

be taken for confessed against them. It is fur-

ther ordered that a copy of this order, be in-

serted in some authorized paper for eight

weeks successively, according to law. And

this cause is continued until the next term.

(A Copy.) Attest,

HUBBARD B. SMITH, b. c. f. t. c.

Fayette Circuit Court—March Term, 1813.

JAMES GRAVES complainant,

In Chancery.

JOHN ELLIOTT's heirs and

others, defendants.

TUS DAY came the complainant by his

counsel, and the defendants John Elliott and

Robert Elliott having failed to enter their ap-

pearance herein according to law and the rules

of this court, and it appearing to the satis-

faction of the court, that the said defendants are

not inhabitants of this commonwealth—it is

ordered that unless they appear here on or be-

fore the first day of the next June term of this

court, and answer the Complainant's bill,

the same will be taken for confessed against

them. And it is further ordered that a copy of

this order be inserted in some authorized paper

for eight weeks successively according to law.

(A Copy.) Attest,

PETER I. RAILEY, b. c. f. c. c.

Flint Glass Man factory.

TREVOR & ENCEL, respectfully inform

their friends and the public in general,

that they have established a Flint Glass

Manufactury on the South side of the Mon-

ongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh.—

Orders for any articles in their line, will be

thankfully received and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1813.

BENJ. SMITH.

April 6, 1813.

14-3^t

NAVAL VICTORY.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from captain James Lawrence, of the United States' sloop of war Hornet, to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship Hornet,
Holmes's Hole, March 19, 1813.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port, of the U. S. ship Hornet, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after commodore Bainbridge left the coast of Brazil (Jan. 6) I continued off the harbor of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne until the 24th, when the Montague 74 hove in sight and chased me into the harbor; but night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that he had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio, in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruizing off Pernambuco, and on the 4th Feb. captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranham, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, fistic and butter, and about 23 thousand dollars in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire. I then run down the coast for Maranham, and cruized there a short time; from thence run off Surinam. After cruizing off that coast from the 15th until the 22d of February, without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara, with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the West Indies on my way to the United States; but on the 24th in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—ran into quarter-less four, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demarara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1/2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colors flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carobana bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us—at 4 20 she hoisted English colors, at which time we discovered her to be a large man-of-war brig; beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather gauge. At 5 10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colors and tacked. At 5 25 in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, run him close board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign union down from his fore rigging, as a signal of distress. Shortly after her main mast went by the board. Dispatched lieut. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by capt. Win. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, but without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5 1/2 fathoms water, carrying down thirteen of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. Jno. Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd. Lieut. Connor, and midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the booms as she went down. Four men of the thirteen mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the forecastle, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat, that had been much damaged during the action, who sincerely hoped reached the shore; but, from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Captain Peake and four men were found dead on board. The master, one midshipman, carpenter, and captain's clerk, and twenty-nine men wounded, most of them very severely, three of which died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Place killed. Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple slightly wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Todd severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the forecastle, and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the Espiegle, (the brig mentioned as being at an anchor) mounting sixteen two and thirty pound caronades, and two long nines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damage, &c. that by 9 o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At two A.M. got underway, and stood by the wind to the northward & westward under easy sail. On mustering next morning, found we had two hundred and seventy-seven souls on board, (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and, as we had been on two-thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16 four and twenty pounds caronades, two long nines, one twelve pound caronade on her top-gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of one hundred and thirty-four men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgements, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer had he been able to stand the deck, I am

confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieuts. Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java—Captain Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieut. Stewart and six men on the sick list.

AMERICAN PRIZE LIST.

355. Schooner Prince of Wales, captured by the Growler privateer, and released, after taking out a few pipes of Madeira wine, &c.

356. Ship Aurora 12 guns, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, worth 300,000 dollars, sent into Newport by the Holkar privateer of New York.

357. 358. Two vessels captured by the Mars privateer, and sent into England as cartels — The Mars has arrived at New London, after a cruise of 100 days, during which he took eleven prizes, some of them valuable. She only fired seven shot during her cruise. She has on board 100,000 dollars, in cash, taken out of the different vessels, whose arrival may be daily looked for.

359. Brig Pelican, from London for Gibraltar, with a cargo of iron and fish, sent into Charleston by the Mars, of New London.

360. Sloop—loaded with hides, sent into Newbern, N. C. by a privateer of that port.

361. Brig Emu, 10 guns, 25 men, from Portsmouth for Botany Bay, with 49 female convicts, sent into New-York by the Holkar privateer of that port. The convicts and prisoners were left on the Island of St. Vincent (one of the Cape de Verds) with a stock of provisions sufficient to last them four months, the island abounding in water.

362. Brig Ann, 10 guns, from Liverpool to New Providence, richly laden with dry goods and crates, worth 100,000 dollars, sent into Marblehead by the Growler.

363. The prize ship (no. 354) arrived at New Orleans, is the Jane of Greenock.

363. Brig —, 10 guns, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, sent into Savannah, by the privateers United we stand and Divided we fall.

364. Transport ship, Lord Keith, 4 guns, from Lisbon for England, sent into Newport by the Mars privateer.

365. Schooner Saline, laden with some valuable stores, frozen up in lake Erie, on her way to Malden, and first discovered a few days ago from the town of Erie, from which a few persons went and took possession of her and removed the stores, intending to burn her. The crew made a precipitate retreat, leaving their dinner over the fire; a seasonable prize to them who had marched 14 miles over the ice to capture him.

366. Transport ship Canada, 12 guns, 100 soldiers and 42 horses, captured by the Paul Jones and ransomed for 13,000 stg. after disarming the men.

367. Brig John & Isabella, of Berwick on Tweed, captured by the same, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

368. Brig Three-Brothers, of Liverpool, from Malta, for that port; 12 guns, with a full cargo of sumac, sulphur, oil, &c. &c. valuable; sent into New-York by the Dolphin of Baltimore. — The very rich ship Hebe, taken by the Dolphin, has been recaptured.

369. Sloop Mary-Ann, of London, coppered, 4 guns, with gold dust, &c. worth \$28,000—cargo taken out and vessel buried on the coast of Africa, by the Yankee privateer.

370. Ship Andelusia, 10 guns, 100 men (81 free blacks) sent into Savannah by ditto—worth \$34,000.

371. Schooner George, cut out of Trabestown, (Africa) by ditto, part of the cargo aken out, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

372. Ship Albion, 12 guns, 25 men, from Demarara for London, with a cargo of 400 lbs. sugar, 69 puncheons rum, 10 bales cotton, 300 bags and 36 casks coffee—sent into St. Mary's, by the privateer Hazard, of 3 small guns. The vessels having separated, the prize was retaken by the British privateer Caledonia, of 6 guns and 50 men—two days after the Hazard fell in with and engaged both of them at once, (having only 28 men at quarters, a part of her crew being on board the ship, prisoners) and soon beat off the privateer and brought down the ship's colors a second time. The night coming on, enabled the privateer to escape. Rule Britannia.

373. Brig Harriot & Matilda, of eight 12 and 18 pounders—262 tons, from Liverpool for Pernambuco with an assorted cargo, and some dry goods, sent into Boston by the Yankee privateer. This vessel was formerly a Danish sloop of war, which the British peaceably captured in 1808.

374. The ship Nelson, a monstrous three-decked vessel, of 600 tons, with an immensely valuable cargo, bound for Jamaica, sent into New-Orleans by the De-catur. Also,

375. The huge ship Neptune, of like burthen, sent to the same place, by the Satrapa.

These are probably the most valuable ships taken during the war. We have not yet received the desired particulars.

376. Ship —, of 9 guns, sent into Newport, R. I. by —

377. Brig —, of 12 guns, with an assorted cargo, from St. Michaels, sent into New-London, by the Dolphin, of Salem.

SUCCESSFUL PRIVATEERING.

NEWPORT (R. I.) March 20.

Arrived in this harbor on Friday last, private armed brig Yankee, Wilson, of Bristol, (Rhode Island) from her second cruise, ballasted with gold dust, ivory and dry goods—having captured EIGHT valuable prizes, taken 196 prisoners, 52 carriage guns, 406 stands of small arms, and property to the amount of two hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars.

List of the Yankee's Prizes.

No. 1. Sloop Mary-Ann, of London, captain Sutherland; coppered, mounting 4 carriage guns and 11 men, with a cargo of gold dust, ivory, dry goods cam. wood and palm oil—took out her cargo, stripped the vessel, and burnt her, 27th Nov. 1812, in lat. 7, 29, N. off Sierra Leone. Vessel and cargo estimated at twenty-eight thousand dollars.

No. 2. Letter of marque schooner Alder, of Liverpool, late captain Growley, 6 carriage guns, 9 pounds, coppered and formerly a French privateer, with 21 men, and a cargo of gun powder, (4000 casks) muskets, flints, bar lead and iron, dry goods, &c. ordered home. The Alder was captured on the 5th Dec. in lat. 9, 53, N. off cape St. Ann, after a skirmish of 20 minutes; during which the Alder's quarter deck blew up, and killed the captain and 6 men. Vessel and cargo valued at twenty-four thousand dollars.

No. 3. Letter of marque brig Andalusia, capt. Kendall, of and from Gibraltar, bound to the coast on a trading voyage, 210 tons burthen, mounting 10 carriage guns, 4 long French nines, and six 12 pound caronades, with small arms, ammunition, &c. and a crew of 100 men, including 81 free Africans, who served as marines. The Andalusia was captured on the 10th December, in lat. 6, 55, N. off Monserrada, after a running fight of three hours, and a close engagement of 45 minutes. The prize was much injured in her masts, spars, sails, rigging, &c. and the captain and several men wounded.

No. 4. Pilot-boat schooner George, (formerly American, cut out by the Yankee's barge at Trades-town—deserted by her captain and crew; cargo rice—took out part of the cargo, and gave her to the prisoners. Vessel and cargo estimated at two thousand dollars.

No. 5. Brig Fly of London, capt. Tydeman, mounting 6 carriage guns, (nine pounds) 14 men, coppered, formerly a French privateer at the Isle of France—a handsome new vessel, and sails well; cargo, gold dust, ivory, gunpowder, dry goods, iron, and sundries. The Fly was cut out under fort Appollonia, at 2 in the afternoon on the 20th Dec. Vessel and cargo valued at forty-one thousand dollars.

No. 6. Brig Thamnes of Liverpool, captain Toole, 8 carriage guns (9's and 12's) 14 men; cargo, ivory, dry goods, and camwood—140 tons; captured on the 10th of January, off Annabona, and ordered for the first port. Vessel and cargo valued at forty thousand dollars.

No. 7. Brig Harriet and Matilda, capt. Inman, from Cork, bound to Pernambuco, with a full cargo of sumac, sulphur, oil, &c. &c. valuable; sent into New-York by the Dolphin of Baltimore. — The very rich ship Hebe, taken by the Dolphin, has been recaptured.

No. 8. Brig Shannon, capt. R. Kendall, from Maranham, bound to Liverpool, 10 carriage guns (9's and 6's) 15 men 210 tons burthen, with a full cargo of cotton (100); captured on the 25th of February, 1813, in lat. 27, 3, N. and long. 56, 42, W. after a short action of ten minutes, during which the mate was severely wounded. Vessel and cargo valued at fifty thousand dollars.

The Yankee touched at St. Jago on the 27th day of her cruise for wood and water, engaged one of his Britannic Majesty's schooners off Coree, on the night of the 23d Nov. Cruised between cape Verd and cape Lopez from the 22d Nov. to the 6th of January, looking in at every port, harbor, river, factory-town, &c. on that coast, & capturing 5 valuable prizes.

Touched at the Island of St. Thomas, Annabona, Ascension, and Fernando Naronba, at various times during her cruise for water and supplies. Cruised off the coast of Brazil, and captured two large brigs. Crossed the equinoctial line 9 times, and returned into this port after an absence of 145 days, without losing a man.

The Yankee has on board 36 bales of fine goods, and 6 tons of ivory, besides gold dust to the value of at least forty thousand dollars—Also, fourteen prisoners.

We understand the greatest harmony existed on board the Yankee during her late cruise, and that the crew during several actions behaved with great gallantry and courage.

The Yankee experienced several heavy gales when approaching the coast, but saw none of his Britannic majesty's dogs of war.

CHARLESTON, March 20.

VALUABLE PRIZES.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that a passenger in the sloop Union, arrived

here yesterday from N. Orleans, brings certain accounts of the arrival at that port of the privateer schr. Saucy Jack, of this port, with her prize, the ship Mentor, of London, with a cargo invoiced at 60,000 sterling. The Saucy Jack was preparing to continue her cruise.

Also, the ship Lord Nelson, (said to be the finest ship belong to the port of Liverpool) 650 tons, had arrived at New-Orleans with a valuable cargo, prize to the privateer Saratoga, of N. York.

A case in Point.

"When you endeavor to convey an idea of a greater number of barbarians practising a great variety of cruelties upon an incalculable number of sufferers, nothing defined or specific finds its way to the heart; nor is any sentiment excited, save that of general, erratic, unappropriated commiseration.—Select a single object."

Curran, in the case of Hevey.

When Sterne wished to pourtray the blessings of Liberty, he took a single individual and shut him up in his dungeon. For the same reason, let the reader judge of the fate of our 6,000 unhappy American Citizens from the following fact, furnished us by a man of high standing and unquestionable veracity.

COMMUNICATION.

More than five years ago, Charles Vass, the son of Mr. Ambrose Vass, a flour merchant of Alexandria, sailed from that port for Europe or the West-Indies; he was impressed and dragged on board of a British ship of war, denied pen, ink and paper, or the opportunity of communicating with any one who could give information to his friends of his impressment and slavery. He was carried to the East-Indies (as is the custom with these men-servants) when there was the remotest possibility of a discovery, and detained under the severest discipline and privations for about five years. During the last summer he arrived at some port in England, obtained a furlough from the commander for twenty days, made his way to London, and unwilling to trust his case to our consul and chargé des affaires, who had so often been foiled by the Admiralty in their efforts to release impressed seamen, he secreted himself on board an American vessel, and arrived in the United States in July or August last—This once fair American, now blackened with the scorching sun of the Indian Ocean, on reaching his native town in a sailor's worn out dress, passed along the streets, knowing many but unknown to any, until he arrived at the corner of that which led to his father's house, when behold, he suddenly met his venerable sire, and accosted him by the name of Father—The old man, who after three years fruitless enquiry through the world, had given his son for lost and buried him, and being presented with a figure in which he could not trace one lineament of his beloved Charles, was about to pass on, regarding the occurrence as the impertinence of a sailor—but when he added, with the "big manly tear rolling down his cheek," "My father don't you know Charles?" A nearer glimpse through the gloom that obscured his face, brought him into view.

Merciful God! what pen can describe the feelings of this father—"Oh! my son," he exclaimed, bursting into a flood of tears, and with a convulsive grapple, pressed him to his wounded heart. As soon as they had survived this heart rending scene, hand in hand, they pass on, to the house—no sooner is he presented at the door, than the servants of the family rushed out with screams of "Ol, master Charles, master Charles." This indistinguishable sound to the ears of the mother in a distant chamber, brings her to inquire the cause, when, disfigured as he was, the very first glance, like the lightning of Heaven, rived her whole frame, and she fell apparently a lifeless corpse upon the floor. To attempt a further description of this interesting group by my pen, would be robbing the imagination of the melancholy enjoyment of a scene already painted, and extinguishing feelings of the heart, kindled by the warmest sympathies. I only give the fact as related by the mother to a friend who communicates it to me as faithfully as he received it, and I will add that he is an American Federalist.

Charles finding his country at war with the tyrant that enslaved him, determined upon avenging his wrongs, and his case being made known to the President, he was instantly appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy and is now at sea. God grant that he may come athwart the captain that stole him!

Richmond Enquirer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Delaware Watchman.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lamb'ring at his back,"

LEXINGTON, APRIL 13, 1813.

TO THE EDITOR—FOR THE PEOPLE.

MASSACRE OF OUR PRISONERS.

It is known to every person acquainted with Indian affairs, that the British North West Company, are equally principals with that government, in instigating their fellow savages to all the murders and massacres of our women and children on the frontiers—that previous to the declaration of war this company were the principals and agents through whom all the scalping knives and tomahawks were distributed. That they are the eternal enemies of the United States, and that whilst they are permitted to trade and hold factories within the acknowledged limits of the U. States, a constant alarm will be kept up by them, to prevent the settlement of the frontiers.

The trade of that company is profitable. Keep for ever the port folio of the Statesman at a distance from the ledger of a merchant. Look to the cruelties of the old Dutch government in the East Indies: look to the millions murdered by the British East India Company.

A trading statesman has not a spark of feeling nor love of country—human blood to him is viewed as of no more value than water. He would barter lives for gold, as he would sell tape or British calicoes.

We recollect the circumstance of the infamous abandonment to Mackenzie, a few years past, of the smuggled merchandise seized by Duncan* at the risk of his life. Had the man who gave up that seizure, any interest in the smuggled merchandise? does he hold any shares in this infernal company? Rumours are afloat which we believe entitled to credit, that there are men who have some influence in the cabinet, who are connected with company who are the authors of all the savage barbarities. The cabinet has been lately purged, another dose would render all sane; TWO more, that is, a whole member and half member, must be removed, or their intrigues will endanger every good intention. We repeat, keep the ledger of a Machiavellian cent per cent mercantile Statesman, far away from the port folio of a President.

* Perhaps this little circumstance may not be recollected by all of our readers—we therefore give the outline:—Whilst Duncan was collector at Detroit, he detected an act of smuggling at the risk of his life, and seized Mackenzie's vessel and merchandise, worth 50 or 60,000 pounds sterling. This vessel and cargo was released by the secretary of the treasury to the British owner—Duncan, unwilling to be defrauded of his share of the prize, made application to the secretary to be indemnified—it was refused him. A Philadelphian advised Duncan to indemnify himself out of the public money then in his possession—Duncan did so, and left the U. States with 30 or 40,000 dollars, public money—and now resides in Canada.—Editor.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE's official report of the capture of the British vessel Peacock, will be read with much interest. Every American will contrast with pride, the noble conduct of his countrymen in saving the lives, at the risque of their own, of a vanquished enemy, with the cruel, infernal conduct of the British, in the bloody massacre at the river Raisin. Although we weep over the loss of those three gallants—and had rather the whole British navy had been swallowed up in the mighty deep than one of these brave fellows should have lost his life—yet, thus to have died, (in such a cause) reflects so high an honor on the American name that we glory in their fall.

GALLATIN EXILED. We have heard that a letter was received yesterday, from Washington city, stating that Albert Gallatin was to be dispatched immediately to St. Petersburg, there to meet a minister from Great Britain, to enter into negotiations for peace!!!

If Mr. Gallatin resigns the office of Secretary of the Treasury, we have no objection to his going to Russia or to the—

Mr. Madison will never make a disgraceful peace.

The Eastern mail arrived at a late hour yesterday—the following is the most important article of intelligence. Boston is certainly the proper place for the British to apply for provisions—they know their friends.

BOSTON THREATENED.

From the Office of the Boston Chronicle Saturday Evening, March 27,

11 o'clock, P. M.

C. HOLT, esq. Dear Sir.—The Post-Master has kindly consented to wait till I finish this. The long expected attack is coming upon us. At 7 this evening the inhabitants were alarmed by a tremendous firing off the Castle. We soon learnt, that an English fleet was below. A lieutenant Goff came up to say, that his Britannic Majesty's ship Valiant, Capt. ——, was below, and in distress—and that they were in company with La Hogue, 74, Revolutionaire, and some frigates, &c. They demanded of the selectmen a supply of fresh provisions, and that if not complied with by to-morrow, 12 o'clock, the town would be bombarded.

Had it not been for the tories, the brave tars of the President and Constitution would have pulled the messenger to pieces.

A town meeting is now assembled at Fanueil Hall, and will probably vote to feed them. They say they came on from England with a large force, which divided, and the other part is gone to N. York. Mr. Otis thinks it best to send them provisions. Mr. Tilley, the pilot, says that their force is eleven vessels, four sail of the line.

The militia are out, and the drums beating—all confusion.

ADAMS AND RHOADES.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT.

A gentleman who, after a journey of 9 days, arrived yesterday in this town from Augusta in Georgia, we hear with pleasure, intends to offer proposals to Gideon Granger to carry the mail on that route in covered wagons. In fifty days many loaded wagons go and return from Augusta to this place, and it requires 80 or 90 for the mail.

As this gentleman is engaged in the business of bartering baggage for cotton, he will doubtless carry the mail in this way on cheap terms, and we therefore recommend his proposals to the notice of the post-master general.

XIII CONGRESS.

We observe with regret that FELIX GRUNDY is again elected a member of Congress from Tennessee. The general election was held in that state the first week in this month. The editor of the Clarion says the following gentlemen will be returned:—John Rhea, John Sevier, John Kelly, John H. Bowen, P. W. Humphreys and F. Grundy.

The governor of North Carolina has ordered elections in that state to be held on the 30th instant.

The governor of this state directs that an election take place in the 8th district, on the 20th day of this month, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of our much esteemed fellow-citizen John Simpson, who was one of the unfortunate victims of the British tomahawk at the River Raisin. STEPHEN ORMSBY who has honestly and faithfully represented the people, is a candidate, and will no doubt be re-elected.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE MAIL DEPARTMENT.

A thousand schemes covering the real intention may be resorted to by intriguing statesmen, to bring round the object wished for. When it was asserted some years past that the abuses of the mail department were a sufficient cause for dissolving the union—some persons were base enough to insinuate, that the Post Master General had some knowledge of the scheme, or was interested somehow or other in the abuses of the post office.

At this moment, when the eastern states are threatening a separation, how is it, that those abuses exist? and increase?

It was even hinted that another member of the cabinet was in the secret of a party a few years ago—and they even now talk of "partners in the British north west company."

But there is no end to slander.

The true result of the late Congressional election in New Hampshire is not yet known. The contest has been warm and close, and both parties calculate on the victory. A report circulated by some British agents just at the eve of the election, of the capture of Gen. Harrison's army, had a considerable effect, and perhaps decided it in favour of the British party.

The governor of Pennsylvania has returned the Mammoth bank bill with nine objections, to the legislature of that state. It contemplated the erection of twenty-five additional banks.

General Harrison is now on his way to the Rapids. We understand that Major Ball's squadron is ordered on immediately, and that the Kentucky troops are to proceed thither as soon as practicable.—*Chillicothe paper.*

New-York, March 23.

We learn by a gentleman from Albany that Gen. Dearborn has returned from Sackett's Harbor to the camp at Greenbush. The fears of a visit at that place, from Gov. Prevost, had subsided, and the militia of the county, who had been under arms for some days, it is said are discharged, the general believing that the U. S. forces are adequate to meet any event that can happen from the enemy.

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 2.

The government being in possession of a treasonable correspondence carried on by British agents in this country, and others, with people in G. Britain, and with British commanders in America; and being advised that many letters of that kind were sent to Annapolis, to be forwarded thence by the packet, ordered all the letters there to be examined, and such as merited animadversion to be detained. The result of this precautionary measure is not known, but it is generally understood that there was good reason at least for the investigation. It is surprising that any one should think of sending letters by the packet, sealed. None would object to their being examined, whose correspondence would bear examination.

Highly criminal would it be in the government to permit a single letter to pass to the enemy without knowing its contents, especially at the present time, when their forces infest our bays and rivers, blockade our ports, and menace our troops with devastation. We hope, and believe, that, in these and all other respects, our government and people will do their duty.

—

PHILADELPHIA, March 29. The following is an extract of a letter from New-York, dated on Saturday evening.

I have this moment learnt on the authority of a letter from Ogdensburg, from the Post-Master there, that the British have taken possession a second time

of Ogdensburg, and have issued a proclamation claiming jurisdiction of 50 miles of country adjoining that place, and ordering all citizens within those limits to govern themselves accordingly. The Post-Office formerly kept at Ogdensburg is removed to Cooperstown.

MOUNTED MEN.

Some persons wishing to join the mounted corps under Col. Johnson, having expressed some reluctance on account of pay for their horses in the event of their loss, and the amount of their pay while found by government: To solve these doubts we are desirous to state, that when horses are lost in actual service, without the fault or negligence of the owners, they will be paid for; and when the volunteers are found in rations by government they will receive 20 Dollars for every 28 days." Fr. Argus.

We hear that Gen. Dearborn has arrived at Albany, on his way to New-York from Sackett's Harbor, where the militia had been dismissed and every thing was considered as safe. Columbian.

APPOINTMENTS.

In the army of the United States (by the President.)

Abraham G. Lansing, esq. of Albany, quarter-master-general.

William Duane, of Philadelphia, adjutant-general.

James Fairlie, of New-York, adjutant-general.

Thomas Christie, assistant adjutant-general.

Evert Baker, judge advocate.

John M. Ross, hospital surgeon.

Clermont Livingston, lieut. 2d light dragoons.

Henry Watts, do. do.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ARRANGEMENT.

Brevet-general Izard took command at New-York on Sunday, and general Burbeck proceeds to Boston to command that.

Major-general Ogden, (of New-Jersey, who has accepted his appointment) is ultimately to command at New York.

Major-general Hampton will command at Norfolk—and

Major-general Wilkinson is ordered to the north.

The navy yard at the town of Erie, begins to look as it should do. It is crowded with timber and workmen—a number of ship-carpenters from Sackett's harbor, New-York, &c. have arrived within a few days past. Three of the gun boats will soon be finished. These boats are 50 feet straight rabbed keel, 17 feet in the hold, and to mount 24's and 32's. The keels of the two sloops of war, will be laid in a few days, they are to carry 20 and 22 guns, and from the preparations already made, it is considered those vessels will be ready to sail by the time the ice is clear off the lake. These vessels, together with those fitting out at Black Rock, will be able to give a good account of the Queen Charlotte, Lady Mary, brig Hunter, &c. and will doubt ensure to us the navigation of the lake; the loss of which last season has been so severely felt, as well by the government, as the citizens generally, in this western section of the state.—Buffalo paper.

DIED—On the 4th of January last, in the 33d year of his age, at Spanishtown in the Island of Jamaica, GEORGE WASHINGTON REED, former commander of the U. S. brig Vixen. On a cruise he was captured by the English ship of war Southampton, and shortly after both vessels were shipwrecked.

On the 10th of February at Fort Moultrie, Capt. ADDISON BOWLES ARMISTEAD, of the 1st regt. U. S. Artillery.

Lately at his residence in the state of New-York, R. R. LIVINGSTON. Few citizens have been more meritorious and useful, either in public or private life. He was a member of the venerable Congress which passed the declaration of independence, and continued to be a firm patriot to his end. Sometime minister of the United States to France; he contributed much to the formation of the Louisiana treaty—afterwards he was appointed Chancellor of N. York. As a patron of the arts and sciences he was always conspicuous.

On Friday last, Mr. LEWIS WEST, a citizen of this town. He lingered out a painful and tedious illness, with fortitude and resignation. A more humane, generous and independent man, never lived—most sincerely is his death lamented.

ATTENTION!

THE members of the "LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY" company, are requested to meet at Satterwhite's Hotel on Saturday next, for the purpose of electing a subaltern officer, 1st sergeant, &c.

By order of CAPT. TODD.

April 13, 1813.

H. CLAY.

April 13, 15-4w

For Sale.

A LOT on high street well known as Patterson's Peach Orchard—beautifully situated for building for the residence of families—This lot is thirteen poles on high street, fifty-two poles back to a street separating it from Dr. Ridgely's land, and is separated from Col. Patterson's estate, by a street three poles wide.

The house I live in and the one adjoining, now occupied by W. W. Worsley, esq. in Lexington; the houses and lots on the same street, occupied by Mr. Owings and Mr. Lovens; and forty odd acres of land near Lexington, late the property of Buckner Thurston, Mann Satterwhite, and Daniel Bradford, esqr's. successively, and now in the possession of the latter. The terms of the sale would be easy and accommodating to the purchasers.

It is surprising that any one should

think of sending letters by the packet, sealed.

None would object to their being examined,

whose correspondence would bear examination.

Highly criminal would it be in the government to permit a single letter to pass to the enemy without knowing its contents, especially

at the present time, when their forces infest our bays and rivers, blockade our ports, and menace our troops with devastation. We hope,

and believe, that, in these and all other respects, our government and people will do their duty.

Two-story brick house on main street opposite Mr. Benj. Stout.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, April 12, 1813.

15-4w

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED HORSE, OLD QUICKSILVER,

WHOSE performance on the turf while in possession of John Tayloe, esq. of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, was equal, if not superior, to any horse that ever ran in that state, where all the best horses run. I have Mr. Tayloe's letters to prove he won the purse at Bowling Green; also, a Jockey Club's purse at Westmoreland Court-house; also the Tappahnock purse, beating Mr. Washington's famous Virginia Nell; he has beaten Mr. Butler's Columbus, winner of the Bowling Green purse; he has also beaten Mr. Thompson's mare Virago, by Shark, and a number of others too tedious to mention. I have certificates to prove that Quicksilver's colts have been equal if not superior to any horse's colts in America, and that they sell for larger sums of money, in general, than any other horse's colts in the United States.—In the year 1803, a calculation was made by gentlemen of undoubted characters in Virginia, and without leaving out the best runners on this continent, there was nearly a dozen higher sales than any other horse's.—This calculation can be supported, and if disputed, perhaps it may be satisfactory to mention some of the sales.—Capt. T. Jones of Campbell, Virginia, has sold and bought several from \$500, up to \$2000 dollars each.—Mr. A. Martin, sold one for \$1700 dollars; Messrs. Beaton & Pannel one for \$1500 dollars, and a number of others have sold as high as the above prices; they very often sell for \$500 dollars when sucking. Mr. George Tyler of Virginia has refused \$3000 dollars for Independence, by Quicksilver. Col. Tayloe of Mount Airy, who is well known to be one of the best judges in any state, has frequently pronounced Quicksilver the best horse he ever saw or had any thing to do with, after he had parted with him—which is given up by the best judges in Virginia and several other states, who have seen him, and all the imported horses, and a number of studs bred in this country, that Quicksilver is the best proportioned, and particularly the best carriage, and carries the most lofty tail of any horse that never was nicked; and a number of his colts possess the same carriage, points and form. He is now rising two or three and twenty years old; when young, was thought the best dapple gray that ever was seen, with a large sorrel spot on his hind leg, the mark of his sire; he is five feet two inches high, remarkably long and stout made, very muscular, with perhaps the best set of limbs, clear of blemish, that any horse possesses. Let it suffice to say, when well examined, his equal, for gaiety, bone and action, has been seldom if ever seen in England or America. It may be necessary to observe to those who make such admirations at his neck, that it is from high keeping and being so long and thin, which caused it to fall—and that he was foaled by Mr. Tayloe, because he naturally carried his tail high, to conform with fashion.

W. C. TAYLOE.

17-4w

Lexington, April 17, 1812.

HUANE'S MILITARY BOOKS.

ADOPTED into the service of the United States—for sale at the office of the *Kentucky Gazette*, and the store of Jeremiah Neave.

HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,

HAND BOOK FOR RIFLEMEN,

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT.

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, one hundred and ninety six thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For the expense of fire-wood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, fifty-two thousand dollars.

For all contingent expenses of the library of Congress, and for the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department including a deficiency of one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in last year's appropriation: fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For compensation to a clerk on old records in the said department, for the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger to the post office, two hundred dollars

For additional compensation to the clerks in the said department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," one thousand and seventy-two dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, sixteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Post master General, Assistant Post-masters General, clerks, and persons employed in the Post-master General's office, including the sum of three thousand five hundred and twelve dollars for compensation to clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars & two cents.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Treasury department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate & fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," six thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

For compensation to the messenger of the Register's office, for stamping and arranging ships' registers, ninety dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Register's office, including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the same, two thousand eight hundred and four dollars.

For fuel and other contingent and incidental expenses of the Treasury Department, four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts, for the use of the Treasury Department, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent, em-

ployed to secure the buildings and records of the Treasury Department, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, including the expense of two watchmen, the repairs of two fire engines, buckets, lanterns, and other incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the War Department, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of five thousand dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the War Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," two thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the War Department, one thousand three dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Paymaster's office, nine thousand and ninety dollars.

For compensation to a messenger for the Paymaster's office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the said office, five hundred dollars.

To Doyle Sweeny, for compensation for his services as clerk in the office of Purveyor of public supplies in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to a messenger to the post office, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the U. States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowances to the invalid pensioners of the United States from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, eleven thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the U. States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, one thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Navy Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars.

For compensation to the Post master General, Assistant Post-masters General, clerks, and persons employed in the Post-master General's office, including the sum of three thousand five hundred and twelve dollars for compensation to clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, nineteen thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars.

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at or near the pitch of Cape Look out in North Carolina; being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents

For building a light house at Nawsaw island, and near Tarpaulin Cove in Massachusetts, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For erecting a beacon and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expense incurred under the act of the sixteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of the harbor of Beverly in Massachusetts, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

For placing a buoy at the entrance of Barnstable harbor, one hundred dollars.

For the support of sick and disabled seamen in addition to the funds already appropriated by law, twenty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public land within the several territories of the United States, sixty one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of a claim for taking the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the sum appropriated for that object having been heretofore carried to the surplus fund, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twelve cents.

For compensation to the officers of the mint, viz:

The director, two thousand dollars.

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars, and one clerk, at five hundred dollars.

For wages to the persons employed in melting, coining, carpenters', millwrights', and smiths' work, including the sum of one thousand three hundred and four dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For an allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges & secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, & secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of France and Denmark in relation to captures of American vessels, and

and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, & secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by an act making provision for the debt of the U. States, and out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President
of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Alexander Phoenix and William Nixson, junior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Alexander Phoenix and William Nixson, junior, of the city and state of New-York, confined in the debtor's prison of the city and county of New-York, on certain judgments in favor of the United States against them, be discharged from their imprisonment, on payment by them respectively of the costs of suit: Provided, however, That they and each of them shall first assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which they or either of them own, or whereunto they may be entitled, to some person or persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to be by him designated for that purpose, to be helden for the satisfaction of any judgment or judgments, obtained against them, or either of them, by the United States, or any debt or debts, due from them or either of them to the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the right of the United States to any estate which said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nixson, or either of them, may have assigned or conveyed to any person or persons whatever, or to prevent the recovery of such estate for satisfying said judgment and debts: And provided also, That all such estate, real and personal, that said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nixson, or either of them, now have or hereafter may acquire, shall be liable for the satisfaction of said judgments and debts, in the same manner as if they had not been imprisoned and discharged; and nothing in this act shall operate to discharge from said judgments, or debts, any person or persons (except said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nixson) who may be liable therefor, in whole or in part, in any manner or form whatever.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President
of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the representatives of Samuel Lapsley, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be & they are hereby authorised and directed to settle the account of John Lapsley and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Lapsley, widow, and administratrix of Samuel Lapsley, deceased, and that she be allowed the amount of two final settlement certificates, No. 78,646 for one thousand dollars, and No. 78,447, for one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, and interest from the twenty-second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, issued in the name of Samuel Lapsley by the commissioner of army accounts for the United States on the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and that the amount due be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said John Lapsley and Margaret, his wife, administratrix as aforesaid, to be disposed of and distributed according to law.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President
of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Susanah Wiley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised to pay unto Susanah Wiley, of Georgetown in the District of Columbia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars in addition to the sum heretofore allowed by law, as a full compensation for the services of her late husband, David Wiley, who was employed by the Post-master General to make a survey of the main post road leading from St. Mary's in the state of Georgia to the city of Washington.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President
of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the times of holding the district court in the respective districts of New-York and Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the session of the district court for the district of Maine by law appointed to be held at Wiscasset on the first Tuesday in March shall, from and after the first day of April next, be held at Wiscasset on the last Tuesday of February, annually, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President
of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Requesting the president of the U. States to cause to be prepared and laid before congress a system of Military Discipline.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and laid before congress as soon as practicable a military system of discipline for the Infantry of the Army and Militia of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President
of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813. JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Requesting the president of the United States to present medals to Captain William Bainbridge and the officers of the frigate Constitution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present to captain William Bainbridge, a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of capt. Bainbridge, his officers and crew, in the capture of the British frigate Java, after a brave and skilful combat.</p